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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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There is no place where the ups and downs of life occur more rapidly than in Washington, and as a result the pawnbrokers of the capital are all wealthy. The house occupied by Secretary Vilas was built by a pawnbroker.

The painting in the dome of the Capitol at Washington is the largest in the world, and cost $50,000. The unfinished frieze work at the base of the dome is now being completed by an Italian artist who is employed by the government at $10 a day.

In America we have been treated pretty extensively to the sight of college students serving as waiters at the summer hotels, but in London impecunious undergraduates, in cap and gown, have appeared on the street as "sandwich men," carrying about advertisements.

The proposed colonization of all the Dunkards of the United States in the "Panhandle" section of Texas is a very large undertaking. The Dunkards are a peculiar religious sect, whose chief tenets are a literal belief in the teachings of the Gospel, and in abhorrence of war. During the Civil War both sides respected their scruples against fighting and exempted them from service in the army.

Instruction in the use of tools is about to be introduced in all the primary schools of France. It has already been introduced in many, and has been successfully tried at such schools in Manchester in England. It is found that the use of tools furnishes an agreeable relaxation. Apprenticeship schools, which are the next highest grade, are taking the place of the old apprenticeship system in Germany, France and Switzerland.

Gruyere cheese, which has been made by the farmers of Jura, Switzerland, under a system by which each in turn made a cheese of the milk of the whole community given to him every day, is now made in a factory to which all the farmers take their milk, and the product of which is common property instead of each cheese being the individual property of the man who made it. This makes the cheese more uniform and of better quality, and increases the farmer's profits.

For years Indian arrowheads have been found in such numbers on the shores of Bantam Lake in Connecticut, that antiquarians thought that a battle must have been fought there once. Recently workers digging there found corroboration of the battle theory in the bones of men mingled with rare Indian weapons. Apparently the men had been buried in a sitting posture, and one grave, by its unusually large collection of weapons indicated that its occupant had been a chief or mighty warrior.

Wild geese hunters are having fine sport on Dakota prairies. A sportsman writes from Newark, Dakota, that he frequently sees flocks of geese extending over acres, giving the ground an appearance of being covered by an immense snow bank. A good way to approach them is by a horse and wagon; as the birds cannot see a man in a wagon they will not rise until the horse is very near. By urging the horse into a hard run, the hunter is carried directly under the birds by the time they are fairly up in the air. He then bangs away with telling results.

A Canadian surveying party which is exploring the country adjacent to Alaska finds that a great deal of open grassy country exists along the streams tributary to the Yukon. No areas of frozen swamps, such as are to be met with in the interior of Alaska, have been discovered. The whole country from Cassian to the vicinity of Forty-Mile Creek, on the Yukon River (which must be near the eastern boundary of Alaska), is believed to contain more or less gold in placer deposits. This would constitute a gold-bearing region fully 500 miles in length by an indefinite width.

The Bishop of London has recently made public some interesting statistics on the religious life of the great city. According to his figures, the average number of communicants at communion services of the established church was 47,714. At Easter the number rose to 99,000. The average attendance at Sunday morning services was 200,890; at Sunday evening services 205,496. London is a remarkably church-going city, but this exhibit shows that it has about four million inhabitants who don't attend the services of the established church, and that those who do constitute only about one-ninth of the population.

An autograph collector says that of the Presidential autograph letters, those of Andrew Jackson are the rarest and costliest. This is because he seldom wrote letters; never when he could help it. The fact that his letters were often both written and signed by proxy is known to collectors, and a paper of this sort recently sold for $3. A full genuine letter is worth from $25 upward. Washington's autograph letters come next in value and rareness. Next come the letters of Zachary Taylor, who wrote a bad hand and bad letter. They are worth from $15 to $25. Lincoln's letters come next in rareness, and range from $12 to $30. Grant's are high priced, not because rare, but because they are Grant's; Arthur's letters are scarce. They haven't had time to find their way into the hands of strangers. Twenty years from now they will be commoner.

A DAILY PARADE.

Government Employes Quitting Work in Washington.

The Curious Spectacle Presented at the Hour of Four.

There are some queer sights about the Government departments daily when the hour of 4 arrives and the 10,000 of Uncle Sam's servants turn out on dress parade, writes a Washington correspondent. You do not get so good a view of them in the morning as they go in, for they are more scattered then. The timid ones begin to come along nearly half an hour before time to begin work in the morning, and they straggle in until after nine o'clock. But at night there is no straggling. They are promptly on time, and when the hand points to 4 they make a bee line for the door. By half-past three to a quarter of four work is laid aside and preparations are made for lightning disappearance when the moment for disappearance comes.

The scenes outside the buildings are as curious as those within. By 3.45 you see in front of every building a number of vehicles of varied description waiting. Some are handsome, stylish in fact, driven by fine teams and liveried drivers. They are the carriages of the heads of the departments or their assistants. They are, most of them government turnouts. Then there is another class of carriages; smaller, less expensive and less stylish. Yet they are more attractive to the average person, for they are often driven by a handsome lady, the wife or sister or daughter of the clerk for whom each is waiting. There is another and more touching sight. It is another class of waiting people. They are on foot; women and children who have come to greet "father" and escort him home.

They are a curious study as they pour out by the thousands and scatter through the streets. That stately looking individual who walks to the carriage in a dignified way, as though he were afraid of breaking, is either a head of department or assistant. See how deferentially the clerks bear themselves toward him. If they are as fortunate as to catch his eye they doff their hats with a vigor quite surprising in its comparison with the energy exhibited at the desk by this same individual. That individual who precedes the secretary, opening doors and bowing obsequiously as he enters the carriage, and the door is closed behind him, is the "messenger" at his office. He blacks his master's boots, brushes his clothes, brings him his lunch from the restaurant in the building, and jumps to help him on with his overcoat when he sees him ready to start out.

That other dignified person, who carries a bouquet in his hand, is not the head of the department. He is a division chief or head of a bureau. He feels just as good over it, however, as the head of the department feels in his place. He is the recipient of as much attention in his way from his own subordinates as the secretary gets, and enjoys it more. That bouquet which he is carrying home to his wife—or somebody else—was placed on his desk by some of his subordinates who hoped to make their $100 a month job more secure by it. And that elegant "shine" was placed on his boot by a gentleman with similiar ambitions regarding his $60 a month job. The giver of the bouquet is probably following along in easy distance hugging himself with a secret delight at having made a new point in his efforts to make himself "solid with the old man."

The procession as it comes out is a curious mixture. Pretty young girls, with rosy cheeks and shining eyes; plump and pleasing widows, whose eyes are as active as those of their younger sisters; lean old maids who are hurrying home to their cats and parrots; young dapper men with dude collars and canes, who make eyes at the pretty girls as they go by; smirking old widowers, who are trying to catch the eye of some plump widow; rummy and seedy old sinners, whose rum-blossomed noses and unsteady steps tell very well what is the matter with them.

There are some touching sights, too. The smile on the face of the man in threadbare but well-brushed clothes, when he sees the faces of a group of children waiting for him, the empty sleeve, the crutch, the wooden legs which poorly support the worn out old soldier; the pretty girl on crutches, whom everybody pities for her misfortune; the lunch basket, the hollow cough and wasted cheek of men and women slowly dying from disease contracted by long hours in close rooms.

Applied Proverbs.

For the doctor—"Accidents will happen in the best of families."

For the dealer in cosmetics—"Beauty is only skin deep."

For the stock-raiser—"Birth is much, breeding more."

For the clothier—"Borrowed garments never fit well."

For the gambler—"Every trade has its tricks."

For the telephone manufacturer—"Eager ears can hear everything."

For the contortionist—"Extremes sometimes meet."

For the shoe dealer—"If the shoe fits, wear it."

For the lawyer—"In multitudes of counsellors there is wisdom."

The Number of the Stars.

Some astronomers have devoted special attention to counting the number of stars which may be seen with the naked eye, and the result has been that, even to persons gifted with more than ordinary powers of vision, there are not so many as 4,000 stars at any time visible above the horizon. But a very different result presents itself when the heavens are surveyed through a telescope. Countless numbers of stars then come into view which were previously invisible, and the more powerful the telescope used the greater the number of stars revealed to observation, until finally the conclusion is arrived at that the number of stars visible in the heavens is limited only by the optical capacity of the instrument which the observer may employ in his survey. A familiar illustration of this is furnished by the well-known group of stars known as the Pleiades. Surveyed with the naked eye, this interesting object is seen to consist of only some six or seven stars; but when observed with an ordinary opera glass the entire field of view is filled with a beautiful congeries of distinct stars. The great astronomer, Sir William Herschel, who far surpassed other astronomers in the profundity of his explorations of the stellar heavens, has left upon record some striking results of his observations illustrative of the immense multitude of stars which a powerful telescope is capable of revealing. It may be proper to remark that when the stars are surveyed even with a telescope of moderate capacity they are seen traveling in quick succession through the field of the instrument, an optical illusion attributable to the diurnal revolution of the earth upon its axis. Herschel, while engaged in surveying some regions of the Milky Way, found that in the short interval of a quarter of an hour as many as 116,000 stars passed through the field of his telescope. On another occasion he estimated that in 41 minutes there passed in review before him the immense number of 258,000 stars.—

Slaves in Tangier.

Slaves of every description crowd and quarrel as they fill their quaint earthen jars at one of the broken-down fountains from which the whole town is supplied, or go about the streets carrying goatskins from which they offer water to thirsty passers at so much a drink. As their shrill voices proclaim the freshness and coolness of their stock, one realizes that he has before him an Oriental custom which gives new meaning to Isaiah, liii, 1, where the prophet calls out, as though hawking the "water of life:" "Ho, every one that thirsteth come ye to the waters, come buy without money and without price." These slaves form a considerable part of the population of Tangier. They are mostly of the deep, black Guinea negro type, brought from across the Desert of Sahara, though sometimes unfortunates of other races are kidnapped and sold into slavery. Public auctions are frequently held in the main street of the bazaars, at which children can be purchased for from twelve to twenty dollars, while full-grown men and women are sold at prices ranging from fifty to one hundred dollars. Masters have absolute power over their slaves, even that of life and death, and in case of sale transfer them by means of a deed, just as we transfer a farm. Under the circumstances, it is a little difficult to say whether they are real estate or personal property.—[Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Babies in Japan.

The babies are strapped to the backs of their mothers and sisters scarcely larger than themselves. One often sees a dozen or two boys and girls under 10 at all sorts of play, one-half of them having babies on their backs, oftentimes when the little nurses are playing regular romps, the little ones sound asleep, their heads hanging down and flopping from side to side as if their little necks would break. Here in front of this hotel, when the tide was out, I saw hundreds early one morning seeking mussels, mosses, and seaweed. Little fellows not over 10 are seen gathering shellfish, with babies fastened to them. When they would stoop on hands and knees the baby would almost stand on its head. I can say I have seen hundreds of those and have as yet heard but three babies crying. Little ones of two and three sometimes have dolls strapped to them. Not once have I seen a doll in the arms.—[Chicago Mail.

A Singular Chinese Superstition.

Some years ago, as a punishment for certain political offences, a Tibetan Lama was informed by the Emperor of China that after his death his soul would not be permitted to revisit this world. But on the Lama's death recently his pupils besought the Emperor to withdraw his interdict. Yielding to their solicitations, the soul has been allowed to reappear in the person of a baby. The Manchu residents of Tibet now appeal on behalf of this infant for the restitution of all the deceased saint's posthumous honors.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

A Superior Charger.

Mr. Bumbus--I saw you taking a horseback ride this morning. Your own horse?

Mr. Wumpus—No; only a livery hack.

"He looked like a very fine charger."

"So I thought until I paid the bill. Then the owner of the stable cast him all in the shade."—[Harper's Bazar.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

Secretary Fairchild Upon the Country's Finances.

His Views Upon the Disposition of the Surplus Revenue.

Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild's report on the finances of the country shows that the total ordinary receipts of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, were $371,403,277.66, the principal sources of the revenue being $217,286,836.13 from the customs and $118,-823,391.22 from the internal revenue. The total ordinary expenditures were $315,835,428.12; leaving a surplus of $55,567,489.54, which, with an amount drawn from the cash balance in the Treasury of $24,455,720.47, makes a surplus of $80,023,570. As compared with the fiscal year 1886, the receipts for 1887 have increased $34,963,550.60. There was an increase in the expenditures of $25,449,041.47. The revenues for the present actual and estimated fiscal year are $983,000,000, and the expenditure for the same period, actual and estimated, are $316,817,785.48 of the surplus revenue.

After paying a high tribute to the ability of his predecessor, the Hon. Daniel Manning, and stating that it is not necessary to do other than follow in the general lines laid down by him, Secretary Fairchild says circumstances have heightened the urgency of taxation reform as affecting the surplus revenues, by which he desires to be understood the money which annually remains in the Treasury after collection of all taxes and the payment of expenses and obligations except principal of the interest bearing date.

To the question "what shall be done with this surplus revenue?" the Secretary offers three suggestions, as follows:

"(1.) The purchase of the interest bearing debt of the Government. (2.) Larger expenditures by Government for other purposes than the purchase of bonds, so that they shall each year equal the taxation that year. (3.) Reduction of the revenue from taxation to the amount actually required to meet necessary expenses."

On the matter of purchase of bonds the Secretary says that it has this merit, that the interest on the bonds ceases with their purchase; and is of the opinion that if the circulation of the money of such purchase is not of more benefit to business than the amount saved by the cancellation of the debt, then the taxation is a burden to the people to that extent.

The Government has never paid a gold premium for its bonds, save in three instances—in 1880, 1881, and again in the current fiscal year. The Government, with these exceptions, has always been in position where it could purchase or call its bonds at par or less, and has been in posit on the past twenty-two years to apply the vast surplus to retirement of interest-bearing debts on fairly good terms.

There was in the Treasury December 1st, barring all obligations, $55,258,701.19, which, it is estimated, will be increased by the end of the year to $140,000,000, under present tax and appropriation laws. The Secretary does not favor the enlargement of the expenditures of the Government simply to expend money raised by taxation.

The Secretary does not favor decrease of revenue from customs by increasing rates of duties, as it would increase taxation for those than it would decrease revenues. He does not think it well to "abolish or reduce internal taxes; it is a tax upon whisky, beer, and tobacco," which are only in a small sense necessary to health or happiness; but he favors reduction of revenues from customs taxation, which should also be reformed as to their abuses and inequalities. He would add to the free list as many articles as possible, and reduce duties upon every dutiable article to the lowest point possible.

The gross receipts of the Government for the fiscal year were $525,844,177.66—$388,534,-669.95 was in the Treasury and sub-Treasuries and $127,309,507.71 was in national bank depositories. The Secretary thinks steps should be taken to keep the standard silver dollar in its proper place.

The Secretary shows that there are 3,805 national banks—2,219 being creations of Congress and 586 converted from State institutions—with capital and stock of $830,572,325; surplus, $16,664,250.10; deposits, $76,508,-718.31.

Collections from internal revenue during the fiscal year amounted to $118,837,301.05, being an increase over the collections of 1886 of $1,934,431.62.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

A Summary of Secretary Lamar's Annual Report.

Secretary Lamar, in his annual report of the Interior Department, says of the Indians:

The five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory embrace a population of about 64,000, and the Six Nations of New York number 4,962. These being self-sustaining, it is not necessary for the present purpose to introduce any statistics of their industrial operations.

There are also about 19,500 Indians scattered over the public domain and not living on any reservations under charge of Indian agents, therefore no specific information of their industrial pursuits is at hand.

The statistics compiled from the annual reports of the various United States Indian agents to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs represents that of the remaining 173,600 Indians under their supervision 58,000 wear citizens' clothes wholly; that 16,477 houses are occupied by them; that 25,000 can speak English with sufficient intelligence for ordinary conversation; that more than 10,500 of their children are in schools receiving educational and industrial training, for whom 237 schools are in operation, and that over 31,000 families are engaged in industrial pursuits. They have cultivated over 238,000 acres, built over 205,000 rods of fencing, produced over 750,000 bushels of wheat, 950,000 bushels of corn, 402,000 bushels of oats, 68,000 bushels of barley and rye, 514,000 bushels of vegetables and 83,000 pounds of butter. Besides the above they have gathered for use and sale considerable quantities of wild rice, berries, herbs, furs, fish and snake root, &c. They have sawed 1,552,079 feet of lumber, cut 74,000 cords of wood, and 102,000 tons of hay. They own over 332,000 horses, 3,000 mules, 113,000 cattle, 46,000 swine and 1,120,-000 sheep. Droughts have seriously affected the yield of their crop the past year.

The results are regarded as falling far short of guaranteeing an early consummation of the policy of a complete Indian civilization. The only alternative perceived for the Indian race is absolute extinction or a quick entrance into the pale of American civilization. The general allotment law of February 8, 1887, is alluded to as the most important measure of legislation ever enacted in this country affecting Indian affairs, and is regarded in the report as presenting the only escape open to these people from the dire alternative of impending extirpation.

The department has begun the work of making allotments under the law, and it is proceeding quietly and cautiously. The aim has been to proceed with the work of allotting lands on those reservations where the Indians have made the greatest progress and where their disposition and general conditions promise success in this important movement.

Under the head of pensions the report calls attention particularly to suggestions of the Commissioner of Pensions for additional legislation that will tend to the harmonious and equitable administration of the laws now governing the granting of pensions, and will remove many of the inconsistencies and incongruities of existing law and very many of the present causes of complaint. The report adds to these suggestions one to the effect that widows who may remarry and who may subsequently become widows or be divorced without fault upon their part should have their pensions revived to them for the period of such second widowhood.

The appeals to the Secretary of the Interior of pension claimants dissatisfied with the adjudications of the Bureau of Pensions have increased year by year, and there were pending on the 1st of January, 1887, 3,894. The nominal balance of 606 appeals now pending before the department is merely technical and does not express the actual number of appeal cases which can be acted upon by the department at the present time.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

1ST DAY.—At the opening of the Fiftieth Congress the Senate Chamber wore a fresh and tasteful appearance. The floors and galleries were newly carpeted, and the desks glistened in their coat of varnish, the odor of which mingled faintly with that of the bouquets and gorgeous floral devices which enlivened the picture. The Senator most favored in the matter of flowers was Mr. Daniel, of Virginia. The devices were all of mammoth proportions, and covered not only his desk and chair but overlapped upon the desks of his neighbors. The galleries were filled, Mrs. Cleveland being conspicuous among the visitors. The diplomatic gallery was filled by members of the various legations, the front seat being occupied by the Chinese Minister, his secretaries and associates. The Senate Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Butler, opened the proceedings with prayer. The President of the Senate, Mr. Ingalls, then took the chair and called the Senate to order. He said he would now place before the Senate the certificates of election, the certificates of appointment and other papers received since the adjournment. In the swearing in of Senators-elect, Mr. Hoar made objection to the administration of the oath to Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, until certain questions to which his credentials gave rise could be passed upon by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. At the suggestion of Mr. Kenna, the matter was referred to that Committee without a vote, and the swearing in of Senators continued. At the conclusion of this ceremony Messrs. Hoar and Morgan were appointed as a committee to notify the President that the Senate was ready to receive the message, and at 1 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

2D DAY.—Mr. Harris suggested that bills and memorials might be introduced and referred. Mr. Hoar opposed the proposition, stating that it was an ancient custom of the Senate not to enter upon any ordinaay business until after hearing the communication from the President, at the beginning of the session. That was a mark of respect due from the legislative department of the Government to the Executive. He therefore moved a recess for half an hour. The motion was agreed to. After the recess the President's Message was received and read. Adjournment followed.

3D DAY.—A letter from the Interior Department was read, asking for an appropriation of $77,495 to complete the publication of the final report of the census of 1880, four of the twenty-two volumes being still uncompleted. Laid on the table....After the presentation of several other communications from heads of departments and the Court of Claims, and some business of minor importance, the Senate adjourned. The House was not in season.

4TH DAY.—After the reading of the journal and the presentation of a few Department communications the Senate, on motion of Mr. Farwell, adjourned without transacting any further business.

House Proceedings.

1ST DAY.—Long before noon the galleries of the House were crowded to their utmost capacity with spectators of both sexes, drawn together to witness the opening scenes of the Centennial Congress. At noon the Clerk of the House called the body to order, and was about to call the roll when a man in the gallery started a Salvation army hymn, which he sang lustily until ejected by a doorkeeper, which was not until several minutes had elapsed, as the crowd impeded the officer in his attempt to reach the musician. The Clerk then proceeded with the roll call amid a good deal of confusion, caused by gentlemen renewing old acquaintances or forming new ones amid much talk and laughter. The pages were kept busy carrying belated bouquets and floral designs to the proper recipients. After roll call Mr. Carlise, of Kentucky, was re-elected Speaker by 163 votes to 148 for Mr. Reed, of Maine, and 2 for Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Carlisle made a speech of thanks, in which he directed attention to the important labors which would devolve upon the present Congress, and dealt with much stress on the imperative necessity of such a moderate and reasonable reduction of the tariff as would guarantee the laboring people against the effects of financial depression and at the same time not deprive them of any part of the just rewards of their toil. The work of organizing the House was then proceeded with. The House was then called by States, and the oath of office administered, after which Messrs. Cox, Randall and Cannon were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the House was ready to receive any communication he should see fit to make.

2D DAY.—Mr. Miller (Texas) offered a resolution directing the Speaker to appoint the Committees on Rules, Accounts, Enrolled Bills and Mileage, each to consist of the same number of members as is provided for by the rules of the Forty-ninth Congress, and referring the rules of the Forty-ninth Congress to the Committee on Rules when appointed. Adopted....Several amendments to the House rules were proposed....The President's Message was received and read, and then the House adjoined.

3D DAY.—The Speaker laid before the House the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General and of the Clerk of the House....The Committee on Mileage was announced....The House adjourned after the introduction of a few resolutions relating to amendment of the rules.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

SENATOR EDMUNDS and his daughters equestrienize about Washington daily.

PIGG is a Probate Judge in Ohio. Hogg is a member of Congress. Bacon is a custom-house officer.

GENERAL GRANT'S widow visits her husband's tomb in Riverside Park, New York, every Sunday.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S four children are his picturesque escort to the War Department in Washington.

SENATOR MITCHEL, of Oregon, is going to do his best this winter to have a navy yard established on Puget Sound.

NATHANIEL CLAPP, the inventor of the absorbent cotton, is now eighty-five years of age. He lives at Dedham, Mass.

THE youngest college professor in the country is Willis H. Bocock, of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. He is only twenty years old.

POTTER PALMER, the Chicago millionaire, was earning $10 a month in a country store in Pennsylvania before he went to Lake City in 1857.

THE largest plantation in the South is owned by ex-Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, who has 4,000 acres under cultivation in Cohoama county.

DON M. DICKINSON is about 45 years old, is in fine health and strong in mind and body. He is a lawyer and at the head of a very prosperous firm in Detroit.

JOAN W. YOUNG, Brigham Young's oldest son, is said to be a successful business man and a shrewd builder of railroads in Utah Territory. He has only three wives.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, the prominent New York lawyer, takes exercise at the age of 82 years by walking eight miles every day and riding horseback for an hour besides.

HEALY, the artist, is painting Mr. Blaine's portrait in Paris, having solicited permission. Mr. Blaine undergoes a course of gymnastic exercise daily for the benefit of his health.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is learning to ride horseback at a Washington riding school to reduce his weight. He is taking a course of lessons in equestrianism preparatory to riding outdoors.

ROLAND NICKERSON, son of the President of the First National Bank in Chicago and heir to a fortune of $5,000,000, employs himself in cooking the food for the 10,000 street car horses in the city.

THE Queen of Greece was recently presented with a dozen volumes, by various authors, on the "American Civil War," her Majesty having frequently evinced her interest in the history of this country.

MR. GLADSTONE intends to visit the United States in April, says Mr. Charles A. Gillig, of the American Exchange. Mr. Gillig is in this country perfecting arrangements for the trip, which, it is expected, will last 60 days.

THE forest fires in Illinois have done much good as well as great damage. They have destroyed the myriads of chinch bugs that ruined the corn crop last season. Before the fires started the fields and woods were swarming with the bugs.

CABINET CHANGES.

Don M. Dickinson Appointed Postmaster-General.

Mr. Vilas Succeeds Mr. Lamar, the Nominee for the Supreme Court.

The President on Tuesday sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Lucius Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, to be Postmaster-General.

William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin, to be Secretary of the Interior.

The President also nominated the following officers appointed during the recess of Congress:

Charles S. Fairchild, of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury; George L. Rivers, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of State; Isaac H. Maynard, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Sigourney Butler, Massachusetts, to be Second Controller of the Treasury; James W. Hyatt, of Connecticut, to be Treasurer of the United States.

The New Supreme Court Nominee.

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar was born in Putnam County, Georgia, September 17, 1825, and graduated from Emory College in 1845. He studied law under the Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He went to Mississippi in 1849, and was made professor of mathematics in the Mississippi University. He resigned in 1850 and went to Covington, Georgia. He established a law practice and was elected to the Legislature in 1853. In 1854 he returned to Mississippi and was sent to Congress. He sat in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. In 1861 he represented his State in the Convention of the Southern States, and during the same year entered the Confederate army. In 1863 he was sent by President Davis to Russia on diplomatic business. After the close of the war he was sent to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, and in 1877 was sent to represent Mississippi in the United States Senate, and continued to do so until given the position of Secretary of the Interior by President Cleveland.

The New Postmaster-General.

DON M. DICKINSON

Mr. Dickinson will be the youngest member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. He was born at Auburn, N. Y., in 1845. His father Asa Dickinson, was a distant relative of Daniel S. Dickinson, but belonged to the Massachusetts Dickinsons. He went to Michigan when Don was a small boy. The new Postmaster-General was educated at the State University at Ann Arbor, graduating in 1866. Three years later he received his diploma from the law school and began to practise. At first he had a desk in his older brother's office. When the latter, already a rich man, went to New York to accept a retainer of $10,000 a year from one of the largest dry-goods firms there, he gave his business to Don.

On receiving this encouraging gratuity Don took into partnership another Dickinson, Julian G., who was no kin whatever to him, but knew how to collect debts. The two prospered and separated, but Don held together the large collection business, in which he had made a good deal of money. The firm is now Dickinson, Hosmer & Thurber, and the senior partner is said to have an income all told of over $40,000 a year. A large part of this comes from his collection bureau, which he runs independently of the firm. He hires two or three good lawyers and a big corps of clerks and pushes the business with an energetic hand. He is famous for promptitude and never stops when he gets after a debtor until he collects his judgment and hands over the cash to his client. He is said to be worth half a million, and Mrs. Dickinson, who was a Grand Rapids girl, has a fortune of $150,000 in her own right. They have only one child, a little girl three years old.

Mr. Dickinson is a slender, black-haired man, with black side-whiskers flanking a thin, pale face. He has been a delegate-at-large in every National Democratic Convention since 1876. He was an enthusiastic Cleveland man long before the Chicago Convention, and never saw the President until he met him by invitation in Buffalo in December, 1884, when Mr. Cleveland had gone there to arrange his affairs preparatory to making his home in the White House. Then, in company with Judge Lothrop, now Minister to Russia, Mr. Dickinson called on Mr. Cleveland. The two took a fancy to each other which time has only strengthened.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

CHRISTINE NILSSON, the singer, is still suffering from deafness.

THE profits of the Booth-Barrett season will, at the present outlook, reach $600,000.

MISS KATE FIELD has been giving literary and musical entertainments in Southern California.

AN Episcopal Church in Chicago has imported a young soprano from England to sing in the choir.

NETTIE CARPENTER, the noted young violinist, had a lock of her hair stolen by a thief while she was shopping the other day in New York.

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD lad named Kirch, who lives in Muskegon, Mich., is said to be able to play on the accordeon any tune that he ever heard.

IT is getting to be quite the thing among actors when they visit Washington to call on the President. Mr. Cleveland goes frequently to the play.

MR. BERG, who delights to remember that he taught Jenny Lind, is still teaching music in Sweden, though more than eighty-six years of age.

JOSEF HOFMANN, the ten-year-old German musical wonder, astonished the critics with his piano playing in New York, where he is giving a series of concerts.

THE YEAR 1888.

1888	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday	Saturd.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	●
	29	30	31				
Feb.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	●	28	29			
Mar.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	●	28	29	30	31
Apr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	●	27	28
	29	30					
May			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	●	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
June						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	●
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

1888	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thursd.	Friday	Saturd.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	●	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Aug.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	●	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Sept.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	●	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
Oct.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	●	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Nov.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	●	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Dec.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	●	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					

Eclipses for 1888.

In the year 1888 there will be five Eclipses—three of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

1. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, January 28th, visible generally throughout North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa.

2. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, February 11th, 6:02 in the evening; invisible in North America; visible in southern part of South America and South Pole.

3. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, July 9th, 1:32 in the morning; invisible in America; visible in the Indian Ocean.

4. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, July 23d and 23d; visible generally throughout North and South America, and portions of Europe, Africa and the Pacific Ocean.

5. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, August 7th, 1:23 in the afternoon; invisible in the United States. This Eclipse is chiefly visible in the Arctic Ocean, Norway and Sweden, portions of Denmark and Greenland, and the extreme northerly parts of North America and Asia.

Morning Stars.	Evening Stars.
Venus, until July 11.	Venus, after July 11.
Mars, until April 12.	Mars, after April 12.
Jupiter, until May 21, after Dec. 8.	Jupiter, after May 21 until Dec. 8.
Saturn, until Jan. 22, after Aug 1.	Saturn, after January 22.
Mercury, until Jan. 18, after March 3, July 8, Oct. 31.	Mercury, until March 3, after May 10, Aug. 23, Dec. 28.

Planets Brightest.

Mercury, March 30th, July 29th, Nov. 18th, rising then just before the Sun; also Feb. 17th, June 12th, Oct. 8th, setting then just after the Sun. Venus, not this year. Jupiter, May 21st. Mars, April 10th. Saturn, Jan. 22d.

The Four Seasons.

Winter begins December 21, 1887, and lasts 89 days.

Spring begins March 19, 1888, and lasts 92 days.

Summer begins June 20, 1888, and lasts 94 days.

Autumn begins September 22, 1888, and lasts 89 days.

Winter begins December 21, 1888.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A Year's Work in the Secretary of War's Office.

The annual report of the Secretary of War shows that the expenditure made by the Department during the last fiscal year amounted to $41,386,165. The estimates for the next fiscal year aggregate $53,338,710 against an appropriation for the current year of $31,055,302. The increase is caused by the incorporation of an estimate of $22,-339,151 for public works, including river and harbor improvements. The expenditures on this account for the current year amount to only $1,308,409. There is also an increase of about $1,500,000 in the estimate for the military establishment, army and military academy.

The report says that the buildings, fortifications, public works and grounds in the Division of the Atlantic are everywhere in need of repair or reconstruction. On the entire Atlantic and Gulf Coast line of 2,870 miles and the Northern frontier of 2,530 miles the sole armament is 142 rifled guns, of which 116 are obsolete and of very low power. Even the few serviceable rifled guns that are mounted are but of little value. Some of them are mounted on old carriages and all are without adequ

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6	**Cholera Morbus,** Vomiting	.25
7	**Coughs,** Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Bilious Stomach	.25
11	**Suppressed or Painful Periods**	.25
12	**Whites,** too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup,** Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	**Fever and Ague,** Chills, Malaria	.50
17	**Piles,** Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	**Ophthalmy,** or Sore, or weak Eyes	.50

HOMEOPATHIC

19	**Catarrh,** Acute or chronic; Influenza,	.50
20	**Whooping Cough,** Violent Coughs	.50
21	**Asthma,** Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	**Ear Discharges,** Impaired Hearing	.50
23	**Scrofula,** Enlarged Glands, Tumors	.50
24	**General Debility,** Physical Weakness	.50
25	**Dropsy,** and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	**Sea Sickness,** Sickness from Riding	.50
27	**Kidney Disease**	.50
28	**Nervous Debility,** Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	**Sore Mouth,** Canker	.50
30	**Urinary Weakness,** Wetting Bed	.50
31	**Painful Periods,** with Spasm	.50
32	**Diseases of the Heart,** Palpitation	1.00
33	**Epilepsy,** Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	**Diphtheria,** Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	**Chronic Congestions** & Eruptions	.50

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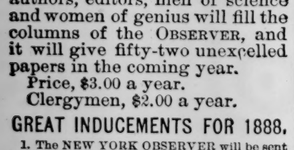

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Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

SOME CHANGES.

Nature is no less bountiful now than when she first came smiling from the hands of the Creator; the earth is no less productive to day than when, in the first garden, the first man and woman had but to reach forth their hands and pluck to satisfy every need for food and raiment; but the conditions under which she consents to yield up her products for our use and profit have wonderfully changed, and he who would reap must not only sow, but sow intelligently. The time when in order to laugh with a harvest, the earth needed but to be "tickled with a hoe" has long since passed; and he who would secure from her a yield which which will return profit for his labor, must use more elaborate instruments of tillage, and win her with a far wider knowledge of her minds and tempers.

It is still in the memory of a good many people, when the man who lacked the capacity to become a mechanic or artisan; who was not keen and bright enough to make a successful merchant, tradesman, or middleman; whose mental equipment was not sufficient to warrant him in joining the "innumerable caravan" of the professions, was held to be about the right material for a farmer; so he was hitched to the tail end of a plow.

But all this has changed. The business that feeds the world has levied tribute upon the highest grades of mechanical skill, and called into requisition the ablest service of science; and to-day the man who would be the most successful farmer must not only be capable of making himself a success in any other calling in life, but must be copossessed of the trained mind, the quick intelligence, and the skilled hand which will make him the peer of the best specimens of the others combined.

THE FIRST DUTY.

It is clear to our mind that the first duty of Republican leaders everywhere is to make prominent the unification of the party on the living issues of the day, to subordinate factional struggles and to enlighten the people as to the importance of protecting American industries and labor from ruinous foriegn competition, and, we will add, of protecting American homes from the immeasurable evils that flow from the growing ascendency of "the Saloon in politics." Candidates can waite, while the party grow strong and harmonious.

Under the high license law of Illinois, the number of saloons in the State has been reduced from 13,000 to 10,000 and the revenue from the liquor traffic has increased from $700 000 to $5,000:000. From this increased revenue the cities of Chicago, Springfield, Peoria, Quincy, Bloomington and Jacksonville have been enabled to pave their streets, beautify their parks, and improve their police force and sanitary conditions.

Comparatively few people know that about all of the peppermint essential oils manufactured in this country, and the bulk of the products that are shipped to Europe comes from one county in New York. Wayne county there is the home of the peppermint oil industry. Hundreds of acres are devoted to the peppermint crop, and in the early autumn the air for miles around is redolent with the sweet fragrance from the presses.

While the CAROLINIAN advocates the education of all it does not mean the power to conjugate a Greek verb or demonstrate a proposition in Euclid, but that useful education which would enable the machinest to build the best machine, the mechanic to do the best work and the farmer to produce the best yield from his land. Let it be practical.

Among the names suggested for the Republican Presidential ticket are those of Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for the first place, and William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, for the second place. It is thought this ticket would secure Indiana and New Jersey, and with these States in the Republican line New York could be dispensed with.

Rev. L. S. Burkhead died very suddenly at Fayetteville while attending the Methodist Conference there. He was one of the leading members of the Conference and was recognized as one of the ablest. He was 65 years of age and a minister over 40 years.

The collections of internal revenue during the first four months of the present fiscal year were $41,621,210, and increase of $3,135,770 as compared with the collections during the corresponding period of last year.

Our venerable friend Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, takes great pride in his cattle. His present particular pet is a steer that girths over eight feet and weighs 2,100 pounds.

A MATTER OF BUSINESS.

Farmers work harder in their several lines of production than any other class of men. But there are other things they do not work for which are as important as working for production, and as they neglect that interest, their good Providence neglects it too. They neglect the duty of looking after the interests of their products after the toil has brought them out of the earth. "The gods help those who help themselves" and this form of expressing a great truth will serve as well as it did 3,000 years ago. The reverse of this is equally a fact that Providence will neglect the interests of all classes of men who neglects their own interests.

We do not propose in this to lecture the farmer upon diversified farming or anything of the kind. It is a matter of indifference what they produce; it is all the same in result unless they get the benefit of it.

Their crops are so vast they astonish the world with their magnitude, but they benefit the farmers who produce them, almost, one might say, the least of all classes of producers. They let their productions take their chances in a blind, happy-go-luckly, helter-skelter fashion, setting them adrift upon the sea of commerce, regardless of the pirate fleets which scour every sea and prey upon every honest trade. And here is where they signally fail to help themselves.

For instance they should spend all the time necessary to find out, if they can, how it happens that the market value of their productions has been cut down at such a heavy per cent, when it comes time to sell. To put the case in plainer words, they fail, at an immense cost and sacrifice to their interests, to look out for the fortunes of their crops as they affected by the laws. They spend all their work in producing, and devote too little time to studying upon what the law and the politicians are doing for them.

BROOM CORN.

The broom corn industry of the country is an important and a profitable one. Chicago claims to be the largest market in the world, and handles fully five times as much as Philadelphia, which is next in magnitude. Fourteen dealers in the "Windy City" handle the entire crop. They have a "Chicago Broom Corn Exchange," where the members congregate daily and sell and buy car lots of the article. Nearly all the wholesale dealing in broom corn occurs at the exchange.

It appears that the crop for the present year in the United States is estimated at 15,000 tons, against 30,000 tons last year, and 18,000 in 1874. This year Illinois grew 8,000, Kansas 3,000, Nebraska 2,000, Missouri 1,000, Ohio 300, Iowa 200, Tennessee 250 and New York 250. The average this year was very large, but drouth and chinch bugs did the work. The annual consumption of broom corn is now estimated at 25,000 tons, so there is a shortage now.

Broom corn will grow in this section. It could be made a paying crop.

Labor, to attain its highest development, should diversify its efforts. Suppose every one in a community were to engage in making a single article, that article would be very cheap but those making it would be very poor; so, too, were every farmer to raise nothing but cotton there would be plenty of that staple, but food would be scarce. The more diversifying the better.

A cotemporary well says that "Mr. Powderly's idea of a despotism established by the multitude over the individual, and exercised by a few chief despots, has been tested and has proved a failure." Nothing can be more certain than that the American people will not allow such a system to obtain a permanent foot hold in this country.

It is astonishing to see how many papers in the North, East and West, now advocating Robert T. Lincoln as the most available candidate. As one of them puts it, "He is the man to unify the party and carry its banner to victory."

Grover Cleveland got thousands of votes in New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut because Democratic orators declared that he was as good a Protectionist as Mr. Blaine. That gun is now effectually spiked.

A third party Prohibitionist is a man who believes that the way to advance the cause is to put it in the hands of its worst enemies. At least their action has helped to do this in every State.

The Free traders in the Democratic party find themselves unable to "suppress" Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania.

President Cleveland has made $20,000 in the increase of the value of land upon which his country home near Washington is located.

Congress should not forget that one third of the people who work in this country are employed on farms.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

We have read the President's message and confess surprise. Instead of addressing himself conformably with the memorial of usage, to a statement of the condition of the country generally, he has ignored them all and devoted it almost exclusively to a lecture on the Tariff, advocating the doctrine of free trade. His arguments are hackneyed, couched in over wrought phrases and are vehemently partisan. He has burned his bridges behind him. There is no escape for his position and no escape from the Democratic party. He insists that there must be no reduction of Internal Revenue taxes, but that the whole of the revenue must be in the tariff. He has committed his party to anti-tariff doctrines which it cannot now escape. His utterances are those of a free trader, and to put his proposals into execution would destroy American industry, turn our market over to foreigners and reduce the compensation of those who labor for a living. Said a very prominent business man of New York on reading it:

"Leaving all questions of political economy aside, I think the best answer to the President's message is the evident satisfaction of the English press. It is enough for me, in a word, to know that England hopes to gain an advantage by the reduction of our tariff."

BLAINE ON THE MESSAGE.

An interview with Mr. Blaine, now in Paris, after he had read Cleveland's message, was cabled to the *Tribune*. It is a clear and strong protest against its free trade folly. Unlike the message which they review and controvert, his utterances rise to the highest altitude of statesmanship. They are full of significance to the Republic. At a single blow they demolish the flimsy fabric reared by the enemies of American industry. In their luminous and forcible exposition of the policy attacked by Cleveland and the free trade Democracy and upheld by the Republican party, they leave the adversaries of our industrial system not a foot of ground to stand upon.

The National Republican Convention is called at Chicago on the 19th day of June, 1888.

Items from Newbegun

Editor CAROLINIAN:

Our farmers are about through gathering corn. Those who worked their crop in time have made an average of about 20 bushels per acre. The cotton was only about a half a crop.—W. P. Walston one of our best farmers will leave us after this year, having bought the Etheridge farm in Camden. We regret to lose such a good farmer from our community.—Mr. Caleb Raper who has been seriously ill for some time time with Typhoid fever is slowly recovering.—The principal sport which our young men and boys are engaged in now is Turkey shooting.—Some of our Justices are kept busy keeping the unruly in harness; some are fined $20 and put in jail for 15 days for violation of the law.—J. W. Perry a collector for the sheriff has been down here for the last few days and we must sry to his credit that he has collected from Polls 35 or 40 years old, that never have paid taxes before.—R. B. Creecy Jr., is teaching school at Salem. Miss Hannah Delon at Sound, Neck and Miss Lizzie Godfrey at the Beach.—Married Nov 28 by J. S. Lister J. P., Joseph Walston and Miss Dora Cartwright.

AGRICOLA.

The Platform of the "National Republican."

National Republican.

The tax on tobacco should be removed. That would reduce the revenue $32,000,000, take away a vexatious tax and break down a manufacturing monopoly.

The duty on sugar should be taken off, reducing the revenue $55,000,000 removing a tax of nearly one dollar on every person in the country, and destroying the sugar refiners' monopoly. A bounty should be offered of two cents for each pound of sugar made in the country.

The tax on fruit brandy should be removed, and a rebate given on all spirits used in the arts, sciences and manufactures. That would be a reduction of $10,000,000.

The duty on foreign liquors, wines and beers should be raised near the prohibitory point, and any importations should be in large casks, not bottled, so as to be subject to rigid inspection as to quality.

These items would reduce the revenue fully as much as is proper.

The purchase and coinage of at least $4,000,000 worth of silver each month should be made mandatory.

American labor and American capital should be protected from foreign competition, no matter in what business the capital and labor is engaged and our entire people protected from the pernicious effects of the immigration of the criminal classes.

Proper methods should be adopted to rebuild the American merchant marine.

The navy should be enlarged and strengthened and the principal cities of the coast properly protected.

The education of the people should be aided by national appropriations.

Co operation under national laws should be placed in the reach of all the people.

A financial system should be devised to increase the circulating medium of the country to at least $30 per capita.

The ballot should be protected by the whole power of the Nation and every man secured in the right to cast one vote and have it counted as cast.

The Raleigh Saving Bank has experienced a growth and progress that has far outstripped the most sanguine expectations of the incurporators and stockholders.

The English Press on the Message.

LONDON, Dec. 6. The Times commenting on President Cleveland's message says it will produce a profound sensation in Europe as well as America and will strengthen the free traders cause throughout the world. The Chronicle says. "It is many years since such an important and suggestive message has been sent to Congress. If the policy of the President is adopted the effect on the trade of the world cannot fail to be immense."

Republican Majority in Virginia.

Commercial Gazette.

"The Richmond Dispatch" admits that the Republicans of Virginia cast 119,380 votes for members of thelegislature this fall and claims a total Democratic vote of 119,806. Taking the 2,954 Independent Republican votes which the Board coolly appropriated for the Democracy from the Democratic total, adding the admited Republican vote, where it belongs, and the corrected vote stands: Republican 122, 334; Democratic 116, 852; Republican majority 5,482.

The Evils of Free Trade.

From the Syracuse Journal.

The results of the Republican policy are in such marked contrast with those of the contrary policy in free trade countries, that the system that has so prospered this country, while the contrary poliey has bankrupted and plunged heavily into debt those countries which follow its opposite, will not be relinquished without a determined struggle in its behalf.

The Cobden Club Will Set up a Cleveland Shrine.

From Member of Parliament by cable to the Herald.

To convert the United States is indeed a triumph. The Cobden Club will henceforth set up a special shrine for the worship of President Cleveland and send him all its publications gratis. Cobded founded free trade; Cleveland saved it. Such is the burden of the song all through England to-day.

Having in our official capacity as members of the Plymouth, Pa., Hospital Committee, been asked to test and prove the effectiveness of many different articles to be used as disinfectants in sick-rooms and as preventives of infections fevers, report that Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been thoroughly tested during the recent Typhoid epidemic in this place. It proved most efficactous in staying the spread of the Fever.

F H ARMSTRONG, S M DAVENPORT,
J A OPP, O M LANCE,
THOS KERR, JAMES LEE, JR.

What the New York Prohibitionists Did.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The New York Prohibitionists did not succeed in electing a single one of their candidates for any office, but they did take away enough votes from the Republican party to insure the election of the wealthiest brewer in the State to a position of honor and importance.

"There was a sound of revelry by night," and she had a card but couldn't go, all on account of neuralgia. Her favorite dude, however, had a level head, and instead of a bouquet, brought Salvation Oil. They went, and were happy once more.

The proprietors of the *Tarboro' Southerner*, Tarboro, N. C., write: "Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup goes so fast our druggists can't keep supplied."

STATE ITEMS

A school of practical mechanics will shortly be put in operation at Trinity college.

A site for the hall for the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly has been chosen at Morehead City.

Work on the Plymouth turnpike and canals (through the State Swamp lands) progresses rapidly. There are two canals, each twelve feet wide. An immense body of valuable land will be reclaimed.

North Carolina will stand close to the front ranks; she is fourth in number in railroad construction in the Southern States, for the year 1887. One hundred and forty-seven miles have been built during the year.

The Raleigh Chronicle says the number of granges is increasing in North Carolina at the rate of two a week, and that there now are fifty more granges in the State than there were six months ago.

The Supreme Court has decided that an Agricultural Lien will hold a crop against a prior Chattel Mortgage. The opinion is worth the attention of those interested in such matters.

The report of the Annual Conference of the African Methodist Church in North Carolina shows an active membership of 14,404. There are seven presiding elders, seventy five exhorters, and one hundred and thirteen local preachers.

The New Bern Journal says: Lieutenant Winslow of the U. S. Navy who is now superintending the coast survey and the survey of the oyster grounds of North Carolina, says that a lighthouse is badly needed at Gull Shoal in Pamlico sound.

The New Bern Journal says: We were shown yesterday a handsome diploma awarded to George Fisher, col., of this city, by the State Agricultural Society, for the best display of home-made agricultural implements at the last Fair held at Raleigh. 'He is a No. 1 blacksmith, an industrious, upright colored man.

An amusing incident occurred at Bethel, Pitt county, last week. Mr. William Wilson was engaged to Miss Andrews and both parties were very anxious to marry, but the young lady being only 13 years old, some stratagem was necessary to obtain the marriage license, but quick-witted, as is characteristic of her sex, she took a piece of paper and writing the number "18" on it placed it under her Cinderella-like foot declaring most mphatically, "I am over eighteen." A man went to Greenville and swore before the Register of Deeds that the girl was over eighteen and got the license and now the twain are one.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

BILIOUSNESS

Is an affection of the Liver, and can be thoroughly cured by that Grand Regulator of the Liver and Biliary Organs,

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

MANUFACTURED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

I was afflicted for several years with disordered liver, which resulted in a severe attack of jaundice. I had as good medical attendance as our section affords, who failed utterly to restore me to the enjoyment of my former good health. I then tried the favorite prescription of one of the most renowned physicians of Louisville, Ky., but to no purpose; whereupon I was induced to try **Simmons Liver Regulator.** I found immediate benefit from its use, and it ultimately restored me to the full enjoyment of health.

A. H. SHIRLEY,
Richmond, Ky.

HEADACHE

Proceeds from a Torpid Liver and Impurities of the Stomach. It can be invariably cured by taking

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Let all who suffer remember that

SICK AND NERVOUS HEADACHES

Can be prevented by taking a dose as soon as their symptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Pasquotank County: In Justice Court.

W. W. Griffin vs. W. H. Hillery.

The defendant will hereby take notice that the plaintiff has commenced an action against him before W. D. Williams, a Justice of the Peace, for the recovery of the sum of Twenty-four Dollars and eighteen cents, for lumber furnished said Hillery, and to enforce said claim; and the said Hillery is hereby required to appear before W. D. Williams esq., a Justice of the Peace for said County on the 19th day of January 1888. and answer or demur to the complaint which will there be made. Dec'r 10, 1887.

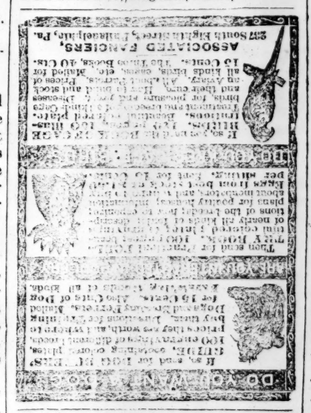
W. D. WILLIAMS, J. P.
GRIFFIN & TEMPLE, Att'y for Pl'ff.

PRIVATE ACADEMY.

On and after Jan'y 9th Mrs. H. Murphy will receive a limited number of pupils in the higher English Branches, French and Drawing.

Terms cash $2.00 per month strictly in advance. No extras. Popular Course of *three* months.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal: any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. *Grand Outfit free.* Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.



FISH GILL NETS.

We invite the special attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our (S), or broad S braid, as it is called by the Fishermen—of Flax Gilling Threads and Nets. This make and brand has given complete satisfaction for many years.

On and after this date, none are genuine without our name upon each package.

We guarantee its quality,

We would refer to our "Fishermen's Brand" of Cotton Gillings, made only by us; a strong and cheap Twine, making the coming Net for Shad fishing. Send for sample.

These Twines have an established reputation.

Call for these brands of your home merchant, or order of the

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.,

Home Office 43 Commercial St, Boston;
Branch Office 172 Fulton St, New York

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
10-26

The Elizabeth City Academy,

FOR BOTH SEXES,

Will Open its Tenth Annual Session On September 19th, 1887

FULL CORPS OF EXCELLENT TEACHERS.

Full and thorough courses of instruction. Music and Drawing taught by a thoroughly competent teacher.

Board and tuition for pupils of the intermediate course only $100.00 for 38 weeks. Send for catalogue.

S. L. SHEEP,
Principal.

ESSENTIAL OILS

SASSAFRAS, PENNYROYAL, WINTERGREEN, SPEARMINT, &C.

Bought for Net Cash, on receipt and approval, without charge for Commission, Brokerage, etc., by

DODGE & OLCOTT,
86 & 88 William Street New York
10-6m

NOTICE.

On the second Monday in January next, at Manteo, Dare county, I will rent for the year 1888, the Store House, Ware House and Wharf annexed, now in the occupancy of John E. Goodwin. The Store house is a large one, and the Warehouse and Wharf situated upon the water so that Boats can lie at the wharf and unload into the warehouse. Rent secured or payable monthly, with power to eject if rent not paid.

J. W. ALBERTSON,
Nov. 16, 1887. Administrator

"A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE."

CAPTIVATING! USEFUL! Eloquent Discussions, and Diplomatic Papers on the Great Public Questions of the Past and Present, BY JAMES G. BLAINE.

Embracing his masterly arguments on the vital issues in the *Anti-Slavery Struggle*, the *All Important Labor Question*, *Prohibition*, *Irish Home-Rule*, etc., etc. ☞ A FORTUNE FOR BOOK CANVASSERS! APPLICATIONS FOR TERRITORY COMING IN WITH A RUSH! THE HENRY BILL PUBLISHING CO., NORWICH, CT.

JACOB SALOMONSKY
—0—0—
The Grandest Display of
CLOTHING
—and—
DRY GOODS
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER,
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH
Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry,
Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue
Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Mrs. L. G. Underwood. Prop'r.

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

MRS. UNDERWOOD spares no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for her patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

Elizabeth City, two hours ride from Norfolk, presents especial attractions for the ourist, the invalid and home seeker.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON N. C.
—:—0—:—
This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steame
TERMS REASONABLE.
J. L. E RSON, Prop

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co,

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City N. C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent.

H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.
—0—0—
J. H. ZIEGLER, Agt, Elizabeth City, N C
L. F. ZIEGLER, Agt, Edenton, N. C.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LANDS TO MAKE ASSETS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County—In the Superiour Court.

Wm. J. Griffin, Adm'r of Geo. W Edney deceasd,

Vs

Mills Howell and wife, Parmethia Howell, Eva Maud Edney, Martha E. Edney, John Darden and wife, Mary J. Darden, Wm F. Edney, Herschel Edney, Wm. H. Coppersmith, Samuel Whitson, Rosabel Williams, Miles Edward Edney, Mary F. Edney, Jo. Ann Spence, James Spence and wife, John W. Edney Samuel Edney, R. F. Edney Miles Edney, Newton Edney and Mrs E. Whitson, heirs-at-law of Geo. Edney dec'd

It appearing, by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Court that Mills Howell & wife, Parthena Howell, Eva Maud Edney, Martha E. Edney, John Darden & wife, Margaret J. Darden, Wm. T. Edney, Herschel Edney, Rosabel Williams, Miles Edward Edney, Mary T. Edney and Newton Edney, some of the above named defendants, reside out of this State and cannot, after due diligence, be found therein, and that said defendants are proper parties to this proceedings:

It is therefore, on motion, ordered that publication hereof be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN a weekly newspaper published in Elizabeth City, requiring said defendants to be and appear at the office the undersigned at the Court House in said county, on Thursday, December 15th 1887, at 12 o'clock M., and answer or demur to the plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered in accordance therewith.

This is a proceeding begun by the plaintiff for the purpose of obtaining an order to sell certain real estate in Pasquotank county to make assets for the payment of outstanding debts against the estate of Geo W. Edney dec'd.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Nov'r 2 1887. Clerk Superior Court

RICHLY *REWARDED* are those who read this and then act: they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and now are making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upward a day, who is willing to work. Either sex, old or young. Capital not needed. We start you. Everything new. No special ability required. You, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

NORFOLK
STEAM DYE WORKS.
113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.
—0—0—
Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
an. 27-6m. PROPRIETORS

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS

ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED

MANUFACTURED BY
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.
AND FOR SALE BY
D. B. BRADFORD & CO.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

D. F. DONOVAN'S
FURNRITUE and CARPET
HOUSE,
142 CHURCH STREET
NORFOLK, VA.
—0—
New Mattings just Opening
NEW STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AT PRICES TO ALL PARTIES
Hoand Shades, 2 yards long will spring roller and nicke pull, at 50 cents.
A FULL LINE OF
BED ROOM AND PARLOR SUITS
ALWAYS ON HAND, AS WELL
a Large Assortment of every Article in the
FURNITURE LINE.
A Price List will be Furnished on Application.
HAIR MATTRESSES & FEATHER BEDS made to order. All other styles on hand and made to order at short notice
Our Stock of Rugs & Carpets is Complete.
Give Us a Trial.
SAMUEL C. PHILLIPS,
-39. Manager

FOR MAN AND **BEAST!**

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls,
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin	
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its **universal applicability.** Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it—it is liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

THOUSANDS OF THE BEST
$38 GOLD WATCH
EVER MADE ARE SELLING IN OUR
CO-OPERATIVE CLUBS.
THIS IS THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST CONVENIENT

And only co-operative System of selling watches. The watches are American Lever Stem Winders, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have, in addition, numerous patented improvements found in no other watch. They are absolutely the only **Dust and Dampproof Movements** made in the World, and are jeweled throughout with **GENUINE RUBIES.** The **Patent Stem Wind and Set** is the strongest and simplest made. **They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service, to any $75 Watch.**

Our Co-operative Club System brings them within the reach of every one.

We want an active, responsible representative in EVERY CITY and TOWN.
Heavy profits guaranteed on limited investment.
Write for full particulars.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CLUB CO.
P. O. Box 928, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REFERENCES:
Keystone National Bank; The City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Co., or any Commercial Agency.

AGENCIES:

New York, N. Y.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.
Chicago, Ill.	Detroit, Mich.	St. Louis, Mo.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Harrisburg, Pa.	Wilmington, Del.
Boston, Mass.	Denver, Col.	Etc., etc.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institute for both Sexes.

*McCulloh and

NO

* GAS *

HERE.

—o—

Our immense Stock must be reduced. Now the holidays are at hand and we intend to offer some extra INDUCEMENTS to our many friends and customers who will favor us with a visit during the next two or three weeks, especially on Dress Goods, Cloaks and Wraps.

We are now offering nice fine Cashmeres that were 35 cents a yard now for 25 cents; those that were 50 cents for 37½ cents, those that were 60 cents for 50 cents; and so on through our immense stock.

We are head quarters on Flannel Dress Goods and Trecots, and now the time is at hand that we must make Clearing Sales on them, and DOWN THE PRICES MUST GO, So we have concluded to commence with our line at once. We are now offering fine Ladies' Cloth that were 65 cents for only 55 cents, and that were 60 cents for 50 cents. These goods are full 42 inches wide and ALL WOOL. We have them in all colors and shades. We have another line not quite so wide, double fold, that we are offering for the small sum of 35 cents. As these goods must be disposed of, and right now is the time while our friends have plenty of money to buy, we hold out these extraordinary inducements to them, so they will know where to go to get full value for their money.

Our 10 cent Cashmeres are the greatest wonder to all who see them. We are disposing of lots of them, and many of our competitors wonder how we manage to sell them so cheap. THAT IS OUR BUSINESS, and as long as we are selling at such remarkable low prices we are giving our many friends good bargains for their money. We believe in LOW PRICES on all goods and intend to keep our goods down to bottom figures to secure your patronage.

Our line of Ladies' Cloaks and Wraps was never so complete as this season. We have come right down on our prices and are now offering some very large inducements on our line. Such Cloaks as were $12, we are offering for $9; those that were $9, are going for $7; those that were $8 we are selling for $6; those that were $7 are going fast at $5 and the fine Newmarkets that were $6.50 we are selling at $4.50. We can fit almost any lady or child in Cloaks. We have them from a very small child size to the largest size worn; and as our stock is so large we do intend to close them out at some price or another as times will not afford our carrying them over for another season.

Talk about Clothing! You can find more clothing in our immense establishment than in all the rest of the stores in the City. We have them in all grades from the finest costume made to the cheapest kind in market. We can suit almost any one in a nice suit of clothes; and now the holidays are at hand, we have just marked down some of our prices and intend to dispose of the greater portion of our immense stock. We have reduced in prices, not quality, and below you can see our figures:—

Suits that were $20, are now $18
those that were $18, are now 16,
those that were $16, are now 14;
those that were $14, are now 12,
those that were $18, are now 10;
those that were $10, are now 8;
those that were $8 are now 6;
those that were $6, are now 4.

Overcoats and Ulsters for Men have likewise felt the touch of our great reductions made, and DOWN we have put the prices so any one can come to our Store and find goods to suit them. Our stock of Boys' Clothing cannot be excelled, and we have an immense lot of them—Suits at any price from $2.50 up as high as $12.50, and all prices between. Our line of Bays' Overcoats are going off very fast. We still have a few more of them left which we intend to offer some extra low prices on in order to dispose of them cheap So call early and secure a good bargain, or you will "be left."

Our line of Shoes comprises any kind you may want. We have just received a fine lot of Farmers' Dress Kip Shoes—something nice for the small sum of $2 from a new Factory. Call and look at our Shoe and Boot stock and we will surprise you, both in quality and prices.

We have just received from Reed & Co., another consignment of their fine Ladies's Shoes, in all sizes and styles. Call and look at them; they are beauties. Remember that we guarantee every pair.

H. WEISEL.

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St.,

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1887

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. ——— ———— Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A.M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7, P. M

☞ Corn 45 cents.

☞ Farmers waiting for better prices.

☞ Several advertisements came in too late for this issue.

☞ We learn that the surverying of the Albemarle & Pantego railroad is within three miles of Pantego.

☞ In one respect, next week's CAROLINIAN will be like a Christmas dinner—no one should miss it.

☞ The Edenton *Fisherman & Farmer* is to be enlarged and to be issued weekly. We wish its proprietor much success.

☞ Mr. Elisha Coppersmith, of Salem, this county, died very suddenly on the 5th inst, aged about 34 years.

☞ There will be an election held on the 10th of January on the "no fence" question in Court House township in the county of Camden.

☞ We can furnish a copy of Harper's Magazine, Harper's Weekly and the Eclectic Magazine for 1888 at half regular rates.

☞ We see that our former towsman Rev. C. C. Brothers has been assigned to Table Rock circuit in the Statesville district.

☞ The commercial and manufacturing advantages of Elizabeth City are equal, nay superior to any point in the Albemarle district. Their wise utilization would very soon quadruple our business and our population.

☞ We have received a copy of "Turner's N. C. Almanac" for 1888. It is published by J. H. Ennis, at Raleigh. It is now in its 52d year of publication. It contains articles of great value to all and especially to every North Carolinian. Ten cents a copy.

☞ We had a visit last week from a gentleman well acquainted in our city and county but who has been absent over five years. He expressed gratified surprise at the progress made in the former and the generally improved condition of the portions of the latter lying South and West of town that he had passed through.

☞ James R. Jones, editor of the *Prohibition Leader*, of Archdale, N. C., delivered lectures on Temperance at the Court House on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week. He is rather entertaining as a speaker, and his points are made in simple but forcible language.

☞ We have the sad intelligence of the loss sustained by our former townsman Dr. James N. Butt in the death of his estimable wife, which occurred at their home in Orlando, Fla., on the 6th inst. Her age was about 46 years. Having been called to pass through the same bereavement, we can and do most sincerely sympathize with our friend. These dispensations are extremely hard to bear.

☞ The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Munn & Co., patent solicitors, in another column. Their name is familiar to patentees throughout the country. In connection with the publication of the *Scientific American* for the past forty years, they have made the drawings and specifications for more than one hundred thousand inventions, and their facilities for obtaining patents were never better than now.

☞ We are asked to state the points in the Kansas prohibition case. A brewer in that State sued the State for damages in injuring his property by passing prohibitory laws. He won, but an appeal was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court. The Court says that a State has a right to pass prohibitory laws; and if such laws injure the value of property erected prior to their passage there is no redress, because all property is subject to the obligation that it shall not be used so as to injuriously affect the rights of the community and thereby become a nuisance. The law does not take away property but abates a nuisance.

☞ That the CAROLINIAN is thoroughly and earnestly devoted to Elizabeth City, and vicinity, and its interests, is conceded by all. Whoever aids in its circulation contributes to Elizabeth City's good. Permit us to make a suggestion. In looking for a present for a friend residing elsewhere, subscribe for and send him the CAROLINIAN, only $1.50 a year. It will be appreciated. He will regularly get to see the home news, and the paper seen by others visiting each one receiving it may be the means of inducing some of them to visit us and embark in business here. It would be a welcome Christmas gift and the increase of its circulation would winden its sphere of influence.

☞ It is well to remember that happiness is not perfection unless it is shared.

—Watch out for Melick's Xmas Tricks

☞ We earnestly request those of our patrons still in arrears to settle up by the 1st of January. We are very anxious to begin the year having a trinity of 8's with a clean ledger.

—Mrs. H. Murphy respectfully announces that she is ready to receive pupils in Free Hand Sketching, and Oil Painting. Special terms to teachers.

☞ In reply to "Student" we state that the United States gave General Lafayette $200,000 in money and 25,000 acres in land as compensation for his services during the revolution.

—FOR RENT. The office now occupied by Judge Pool in 2d story of the CAROLINIAN Building. Possession given January 1, 1888

☞ As the pork packing season is near at hand it is well to look after the barrels to see that they are perfectly sweet. The germs of decay if not entirely destroyed rapidly propagate when fresh material is given them to work on. Even salt in unlimited quantities will not save pork if the barrel is in any way out of order.

— A second hand double-seated two horse Carriage forsale, very cheap. Inquire at this office.

☞ The *Husbandman* says; "Careful examination of the subject will show that on most farms a pound of chicken may be produced at a less cost than a pound of hog, while to refined taste it is certainly more acceptable." To which we add, it is well to have plenty of both.

—FOR RENT: The Store Room recently occupied by Cooper & Swain, corner Main and Poindexter streets. Apply to D. S. KRAMER

☞ An occasional copy of the CAROLINIAN is sent to parties not subscribers. The object being to afford them an opportunity to become acquainted with its character and aims, hoping they will give it a trial, For 75 cents it will be sent six months.

—Six nice Card Photographs, at Murphy's for $1.25 till January 1st.

☞ "Young Reader" asks: "What is the origin and meaning of 'Hobson's choice,' an expression that is often used when a person has really no choice at all?" Hobson was a fine old Englishman who long ago kept a livery stable, his stables being ranged one behind the other counting from the door. Each customer, no matter what animal he desired, was obliged to take the horse which happened to be nearest the door, Hobson contending that this was the only way in which his patrons could be treated with perfect impartiality.

—A couple of Maps of the United States and the World can be had at this office for less than half price

☞ A former resident of our town on renewing his subscription to the CAROLINIAN embraces the opportunity to say:

"For many reasons I like the CAROLINIAN, but there is one special feature about it I admire, and that is its earnest and persistent devotion to Elizabeth City, always speaking for it and advocating its every interest."

Our patron hit the nail exactly on the head. The CAROLINIAN has just been doing that very thing, and it expects to continue it. We are in deed earnest in our work, and we are fervent in our endeavor to build up Elizabeth City.

☞ A man of large experience and observation thus spoke of the importance and value of the home paper:

Country papers are not respected as they ought to be. If a family can afford only one paper, let that be the home paper; for it concerns a family more to know what is being done in its own county than it does to know the news of distant places. The city paper cannot give, and does not pretend to give, the local news that its country readers must have; but the good country paper does give a very fair epitome of the world's news.

No other publication can supply the place of a good local paper. If both cannot be retained—if either the city journal or country newspaper must go, let it be the former; for nothing can supply the place of the local paper.

—Dear friends, just remember. This is cold December. And Melick's have more cheap Toys for sweet little girls and good little boys,

☞ To the queries; "What is the origin of Thanksgiving Day? and when did it become a National holiday?" we answer; Thanksgiving Day was appointed by the Church of England, and is perpetuated in the book of common prayer of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and is fixed on the last Thursday in November, when the people are invoked to assemble in their places of worship and give thanks to Almighty God for the fruits of the earth. A rubric is provided for the occasion. The Puritans who settled New England observed Thanksgiving as an especial holiday, a time for feasting, for ingatherings of families at paternal mansions, and for hospital and social acts. Gradually the observance has spread over the country, and now all denominations and sects, the State and the community, by ecclesiastical and executive appointment, join in celebrating it.

☞ We want a correspondent from Hertford, Edenton, Plymouth, Columbia, Manteo, South Mills and other points to send us items of local interest.

☞ In one respect advice is like snow; the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind.

☞ The Edenton *Enquirer*, having been purchased by W. J. Leary Jr., again makes its appearance. Samuel J. Skinner esq, is editor. He wields a facile pen.

☞ Our solution of the question, "how to keep boys upon a farm?" is, to make the farm pay, and give the youngsters a little share in the profits.

—Any one wanting a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary pictorial edition, can get one at this office very cheap.

☞ It was Dr. Johnson who said that "economy is the parent of integrity, of liberty, and the beauteous sister of temperance, of cheerfulness, and of health." It is what all should strive to practice.

☞ The trial of Wm. A. Potts and Mrs. Susan Lowe for murder last week at Washington, Beaufort county, resulted in the conviction of the former and the acquital of the latter. Potts was sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of January.

☞ The *Semi-Weekly News*, a new venture in Elizabeth City journalism, made its appearance yesterday. It is published by the deaf mute printer T. B. Berry. Its typographical expression, mechanical make up and general look are neat and creditable.

☞ There is an immense amount of goods sold in Elizabeth city. In the line of family supplies, groceries, etc Flora takes the lead. He keeps an immense stock. In dry goods, dress goods, clothing, shoes, etc, Fowler & Co., the two Weisels and Salomonsky are all doing a large trade. At all these houses people can do better than at any other place.

☞ At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elizabeth City Fair held on Monday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. B. Creecy; Vice President, C. W. Grandy; Secretary, G. M. Scott; Treasurer, Jehu Sharber; Directors, D B. Bradford, J. B. Flora, C. H. Robinson, E. F. Lamb and E. F. Aydlett. This is a good, strong board—all active and practical business men. Let every one now unite in an earnest effort to make the Fair of 1888 a big success. The institution being on a firm basis and in a healthy condition, this can be done.

LOCAL MENTION.

We hope our town patrons will feel no delicacy in notifying us when any of their friends leave on visits or have distant friends visit them. We always gladly publish items of this kind.—At the recent meeting of the Commercial and Mercantile Club D. B. Bradford was elected President, S. S. Fowler Vice President and J. W. Albertson jr., Secretary.—Mr. J. B. Sherrill, who has been quite ill, is, we are glad to see, able to be up and out again.—Mr. I. Bluford has moved to Richmond, Va.—The Baptist Church at Fayetteville, being without a Pastor, has invited Rev. George Baker to visit them.—Rawlins & Co., have purchased the coal yard of Robinson & Co.—We had the pleasure of a visit last week from our old friend Joseph R. Parker, formerly of Belvidere but now of New Garden. He is a man we have always held in high esteem. —If you want to see "hogs as is hogs" go and look at the porkers in the pen of Mr. Geo. W. Cobb. We venture there are none to excel them in the county.—Samuel Sanderlin, a well known colored local preacher, died last week, aged 74 years.—The "missing links" are appearing with the opening of the sausage season.—"You girls want the earth" said a Main street head of the family when one of the daughters asked for $6. "No papa," said the ingenuous damsel of 16, "not the earth, only a New Jersey." She got 'em.—Mr. George Bailey, of Nixonton, has taken charge of the Confectionery store in the Albemarle building recently occupied by Mr. Hollowell who has returned to his farm.—Dr. Geo. W. Brooks paid a visit to his old home here the past week.—Rev. Jno. W. Brown, Pastor of the lower Pasquotank circuit of the A. M. E. Zion Church the past year, left on Saturday for his new field at Jamesville. He is a good preacher and a worthy man.—There will be a special meeting of the Pasquotank Farmers' Club at the Court House on Saturday next at 11, a. m.—Mr. H. Murphy, the Photograph Artist returned from Hertford on the 7th.—Mrs. Nannie, wife of W. C. Glover, after a lingering illness, died on the 8th inst, aged 28 years. Her funeral on Sunday afternoon was largely attended.—Mr. J. Luther Ball and Miss Ella Taylor were married on Thursday evening last.—The Dredge is still at work on Zimmerman's wharf. When completed what a valuable property it will be. Had we more such improvement men in our midst what an advantage to Elizabeth City it would be—The Rev. Mr. Elliott occupied the pulpit of the Baptist Church on Sunday night.—Hon. J. W. Albertson has returned from a professional trip to Currituck Beach.—We had a call yesterday from J. A. Enslow, of Charleston, S. C.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Monday night a fire was discovered in the store room occupied by Mr. Neal on the south east corner of Main and Road Sts. The alarm was given and it was soon extinguished. It is believed to have been caused by the ignition of matches taken by rats into the partition wall.

—Pictures at reduced prices, till January 1st, at Murphy's Photograph Gallery, on Road street. Eight Bon Ton Pictures for 75 cents.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

The work of Temperance is steadily gaining ground. On the 29th of Oct, Rev J. M. Cleary, the temperance apostle of Wisconsin, administered the temperance pledge to about two thousand five hundred people in Scranton, Pa. Subsequently he visited Carbondale and adjacent towns with great success. In Scranton the Catholic Temperance Societies held a grand torchlight parade in honor of this powerful temperance advocate. Prohibition is coming. The day is not for distant when America will denounce the manufacture of Alcohol as China has denounced the manufacture of opium. It is often said that Prohibition does not prohibit—that worse will follow, etc. All the same a chance is at hand. People are resolved to try the new way so ardently set forth by the army of temperance lecturers.

"O why must my face be washed so clean
And scrubbed and scoured for Sunday?
When you know very well as you've always seen
T'will be dirty again on Monday!"

O why manufactures? The naughty boy's mother descends on him with soap and water, in spite of his protest, so will Columbia take hold of the Liquor Dealer and Manufacturer in the near fnure. It is Saturday night—the soap of persuasive oratory the water of temperance, the towel of the ballot box, Columbia's strong right hand, and away goes the dirt of Alcohol, Whiskey and gin—even if not "for always."

The children attending Mrs. C. C. Pool's private school presented Mrs. Pool with a pretty set of glass-ware on Friday, Dec. 9, being the occasion of the closing of the school for the Christmas holidays. The afternoon was given up to pleasant games and "candy pulling." We note with pleasure this evidence of appreciation of a good teacher. As a rule teachers are not appreciated in North Carolina as they deserve to be, and as they are appreciated in every other civilized community.

Two of our Girls left Elizabeth City Dec. 12th, bound for Richmond. "Yes, my girls are going to Richmond, and I want their pictures struck," said a tall woman in a dark calico dress, and deep bonnet, on entering the Photograph Gallery. "Ah, going to spend Christmas there," said the artist, getting ready to make the picture. "O no! I don't know as they'll ever come back; they're bound to go to work in the factory up there, and provide for themselves; they're well-grown and they can't get any work here."

Must this state of things continne in North Carolina? Must her daughters and her sons seek a strange land for employment? Must our young people learn the sad song of the Scotch emigrant,—

"We return no more,—
So comes the song to the mountain shore,
From those who are leaving their Highland Home,
For a world far over the blue sea's foam,
We return no more,
And through cave and dell
Mournfully wanders that wild farewell.'

Is is right? and if it isn't who is to blame? We cannot help thinking that measures ought to be taken to keep our Girls at home—all that we *don't say*, is easy to be conjectured.

COUSIN EVELEEN

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF DEC 7

To Decapitations by M.—No 1. T-ear. No. 2. S-hoe.

DECAPITATION.
By M

No. 1. Behead an article of furniture and leave a personal beauty,
No. 2. Behead the name of one of the apostles and leave a ship.

One of the most useful articles that we know of is that famous household remedy for the baby, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It costs only 25 cents a bottle.

No one can adequately describe the suffering imposed by dyspepsia. It darkens life's pathway and makes existence almost unbearable; but Laxador will not only alleviate the tortuos of dyspepsia, but will cure the disease. Price only 25 cents

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight allum or phosphat powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co, 106 Wall Street, New York.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surely passed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send address to Hallett & Co, Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

ADVERTISERS can obtain, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at LORD & THOMAS' Advertising Agency of 45 to 49 Randolph St.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and relieves consumptive persons in advanced stages of the disease. Price 25 cts. Cautions. The Genuine *Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup* is sold only in white wrappers, and bears our registered Trade-Marks to wit: *A Bull's Head in a Circle, a Red-Strip Caution-Label*, and the fac-simile signatures of *John W. Bull & A. C. Meyer & Co.*, Sole Props, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Chew Lange's Plugs—The great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts.—Sold by all Druggists.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 18, TAKES EFFECT OCT 3, 1887.

Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City 12,30 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 3:30 P. M.,

Edenton Accomodation, daily except on Sunday leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives 8,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Croatan, Scuppernong, Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone tri-Weekly for Harrelsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherin Rivers,

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

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FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker line than by any other route.

☞ Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station: Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station; New York by Penna R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Oct'r 14, 1885.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five fee water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office. The Steamers W. B. Rogers and Thomas Newtom leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., for South Mills; returning, leave South Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Surday, at 7, A. M. F. H. CAMP, Agent, Norfolk, JOHN JACOBS, Agent, South Mills.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

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THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery.

☞ Repairing in his line promptly done

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HOME TIN MADE WARE.

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IT DON'T SCARE US

Everybody else may complain, but

HARD TIMES DON'T TROUBLE US,

And they will not trouble you if you will come and trade with us.

We Know How TO Meet

Your wants and make our prices suit the times.

NOISY COMPETITION

Has no chance of scaring us. Goods well bought are half sold.

We Have Bought Well

And now we ask you to give us a call and look over our stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

HATS, CARPETS, ETC.

When you have looked it over carefully and inquired the prices, you will say that

We Can Sell well!

This is not bluster. It is solemn truth. Our prices are lowest in the land, and the quality is higher than the highest

Save Your Dollars

By trading with us. We are always ready to see you.

MOSES WEISEL,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Cloak & Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Cloak and Clothing Department, where you can get Ladies and Childrens Cloaks & Wraps from Plush Cloaks at $20, down to $3.50.

FOWLER & CO., have 1300 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, but every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

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GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co.'s Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Almor's Mince Meat and English Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

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P. W. MELICK.

By all means call and see MELICK Wholesale and Retail Establishment if you want to Save Money.

Low Prices Quick Sales, Square Dealing

—WARES.— Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decorated ware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, etc.

FURNITURE, Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Carriages! *Pictures, Novelties Carpets Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper.*

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VIGOROUS HEALTH. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, and all Quacks, whose only aim is to bleed their victims. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of the specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The wasted animating elements of life are given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health

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BEST ENGLISH TWIST BARRELS, THE ITHACA GUN DAMASCUS STEEL BARRELS,

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MOST DURABLE AND BEST SHOOTING GUN MADE.

Strong, simple, well balanced. All have Top Lever, Low Hammers, Rebounding Locks, Interchangeable Parts, Extension Rib, Self-Fastening Compensating Fore End, Rubber Butt Plate.

Close Hard Shooting Guns at Long Range a Specialty.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

ITHACA GUN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration.

The amount of money annually exacted, through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the Government.

When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share toward the careful and economical maintenance of the Government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extortion and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schemes of the public plunder.

This condition of our Treasury is not altogether new, and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the Congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever presaging financial convulsion and widespread disaster.

It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipated on us.

On the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures, after complying with the annual requirements of the sinking fund act, was $17,859,535.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to $49,405,545.30, and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of $55,567,840.54.

The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to $158,078,320.94, and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding 3 per cent. bonds of the Government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum of money needed by the people would affect the business of the country, that the sum of $79,801,100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the 3 per cent. bonds still outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of the Government. The precarious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the 3 per cent. bonds then outstanding, amounting with principal and interest to the sum of $18,877,500, were called in and applied to the sinking fund contribution for the current fiscal year. Notwithstanding these operations of the Treasury Department representations of distress in business circles not only continued but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contributions to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of $2,684,255.35 in the purchase of Government bonds not yet due bearing 4 and 4½ per cent. interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about 2¼ per cent. for the former and 8 per cent. for the latter. In addition to this the interest accruing during the current year upon the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the Government was to some extent anticipated, and banks selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits.

While the expedients thus employed, to release to the people the money lying idle in the Treasury, served to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December to $53,258,701.19, and estimated to reach the sum of $113,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the Treasury to $140,000,000.

There seems to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause. And while the functions of our National Treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money needlessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the Government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

If such an emergency arises there now exists no clear and undoubted executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of three per cent. bonds, which were payable at the option of the Government, has afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which at the will of the Government. The contribution to the sinking fund which furnishes the occasion for expenditure in the purchase of bonds has been already made for the current year, so that there is no outlet in that direction.

In the present state of legislation the only pretense of any existing executive power to relieve, at this time, any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditures, consists in the supposition that the Secretary of the Treasury may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the Government not yet due, at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago; and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgment of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the business of the people, in an unusual manner, money held in the Treasury, and thus affect, at his will, the financial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the Secretary of the Treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds, it should be plainly vested, and provided as far as possible, with such checks and limitations as will define this official's right and discretion, and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the Treasury, it should be borne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such purchase, that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which cannot be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell, unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the Government.

It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the Government than the purchase of bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment, instead of extending it.

The proposition to deposit the money held by the Government banks throughout the country, for use by the people, is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relationship between the operations of the Government treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction and should have a tendency to divorce, as much and as fast as can safely be done, the Treasury Department from private enterprise.

Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excessive revenue. Such expenditure, beside the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purposes of our Government.

I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the Congress heretofore to provid against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since your last adjournment, which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within Executive control; and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of Congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which should be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people as well as peril to the country, it is a result growing out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstances—a congested national treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause.

Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon importations from abroad, and internal revenue taxes levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors. It must be conceded that none of these things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessaries; there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of those articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people.

But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufactures, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for imported goods that have paid customs duty. So it happens that while comparatively a few use the imported articles, millions of our people, who never use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country, and pay therefore nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon in the public treasury, but the great majority of our citizens, who buy domestic articles of the same class, pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the Government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufactures should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which, without regard to the public welfare or a national exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our national activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords them. So stubbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow-citizens thus engaged, that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, entertained to a certain extent, that there exists an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantage.

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by a century's national growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufactures infant industries, still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from Federal legislation.

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufactories than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen; and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled, without affectation or hypocrisy, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborers' life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,099 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal service, (2,934,876 of whom are domestic servants and laborers,) while 1,810,256 are employed in trade and transportation, and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 375,143 carpenters and joiners, 285,401 milliners, dressmakers, and seamstresses, 172,726 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,340 bakers, 22,083 plasterers, and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,025, leaving 2,623,087 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff.

To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage, in the interest of low prices for the majority; their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of the tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet with slight reflection they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the price of the necessaries of life, as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort.

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the workingman or the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employes either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufactures fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits, the hard-earned compensation of many days of toil.

The farmer and the agriculturist, who manufacture nothing, but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement, upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is invited to aid in maintaining the present situation; and he is told that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear. In order that the price of their wool may be increased. They, of course, are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged, in his purchase of clothing and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep-owners themselves and their households, must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus as consumers must return their share of this increased price to the tradesman

I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks numbering from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield is 10 cents each pound if of the value of 30 cents or less, and 12 cents if of the value of more than 30 cents. If the liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece the duty thereon would be 60 or 72 cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of this duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price of the wool from twenty-five sheep and thirty-six dollars that from the wool of fifty sheep, and at present values this addition would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or a less tariff profit, the wool leaves his hands charged with precisely that sum, which in all its changes will adhere to it, until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws. In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he faces the tradesman for that purpose he discovers that he is obliged not only to return in the way of increased price his tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps lies before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold his wool seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

When the numbers of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that in the case of a large part of those who own sheep the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory, and above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which with relentless grasp fastens upon the clothing of every man, woman, and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

If, however, in the absence of such combination, a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price, its manufacture continues to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point, furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity, and that such prices are remunerative; and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus wherever either of these conditions exist, a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the Government be prevented by the reduction of our present duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose, we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded.

Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be, with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance.

These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good and to avert disaster, their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-operation. No demand is made that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard; but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as their enlightened self-interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collapse, to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufactures than to our other important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful and deliberate reform is now offered; and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the Congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

Under our present laws more than 4,000 articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate, by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship; but the necessities of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries; it would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacturer for the present price of raw material, could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve beside to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufacturers. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheapen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption—saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employes more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party policy and principle is not unwilling to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the Government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permit the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have in the most solemn manner promised its correction; and neither as citizens nor partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent claim made in certain quarters that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the Government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

The Constitution provides that the President "shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union." It has been the custom of the Executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the Congress, at the opening of its session, the general condition of the country, and to detail, with some particularity, the operations of the different executive departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time, and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these departments during the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been devoted, that I shall forego the addition of any other topic, and only urge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union" as shown in the present condition of our treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends.

The reports of the heads of departments, which will be submitted, contains full and explicit information touching the transaction of the business entrusted to them, and such recommendations relating to legislation in the public interest as they deem advisable. I ask for these reports and recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the legislative branch of the Government.

There are other subjects not embraced in the departmental reports demanding legislative consideration and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them, I beg leave to repeat prior recommendations.

As the law makes no provision for any report from the Department of State, a brief history of the transactions of that important department, together with other matters which it may hereafter be deemed essential to commend to the attention of the Congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, Dec. 6, 1887.

THE NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

THREE men were instantly killed, a fourth died in a few hours, and a fifth was fatally injured by the explosion of a locomotive's boiler near Hazleton, Penn. All the victims were railroad employes.

THREE doomed murderers imprisoned in the New York Tombs have been detected in an attempt to escape by sawing the iron bars of their cells.

ONE Gloucester (Mass.) vessel has taken 800,000 pounds of codfish in three trips this season, the largest catch ever landed.

JOHN W. QUICK, a fourteen-year-old Philadelphia boy, has been killed by excessive cigarette smoking.

TWO factions of boys had a sanguinary fight in Erie, Penn., early the other day. Eight participants were stabbed, two fatally, and eight arrests were made.

SEVENTEEN Massachusetts cities have been holding municipal elections. Ten cities voted for licensing saloons and four against.

TWO men were killed and two fatally injured by the fall of a derrick at Port Richmond, Penn.

South and West.

FOUR men were burned to death in the Lawrence House, Brookville, Kansas.

IT has been finally decided to place the bodies of the executed Anarchists in Mount Greenwood Cemetery, twenty miles from Chicago.

ADDITIONAL testimony confirms the charges of horrible cruelty made against the women managers of the Indiana State Female Reformatory.

JUMPING DOG, an Indian who recently fired Cheyenne Agency, killed two of his guards and committed suicide with a pair of shears.

A CROWD of white men at Charleston, Miss., took three negroes from jail and shot them, on suspicion that their victims had attempted to kill a farmer.

FIFTY armed men attempted to "wipe out" the town of Gypsum, Col. A pitched battle lasting over an hour took place. Three citizens and two of the mob were killed.

IN the habeas corpus cases of Attorney-General Ayres and Commonwealth's Attorneys Scott and McCabe, of Virginia, the United States Supreme Court decides that the officials of a State cannot be punished for enforcing State laws. The effect of the decision is that State bond coupons are not receivable for taxes.

FIVE men were killed and three badly injured by the fall of a water tower at Thomasville, Ga.

THREE negroes were blown to atoms by a boiler explosion in Troup County, Ga.

Washington.

THERE are the unusually large number of twenty-seven red-headed men in the lower House of the present Congress.

CONGRESSMAN TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, proposes a consolidation of all the bureaus at Washington in a new department, to be known as the Department of Industries and Public Works.

THE United States Labor Bureau is engaged in statistics on marriage and divorce. The bureau will report to Congress all marriages and divorces granted in this country since 1867.

THE United States Supreme Court has decided that a State has a right to tax out of existence or confiscate a business if it is deemed to be productive of poverty, and that no compensation can be claimed, thus upholding the prohibition laws of Kansas.

THE Secretary of the Treasury estimates the total revenue of the Government for the next fiscal year, under the laws as they now stand, at $440,563,734.

Foreign.

THE second trial of Lord Mayor Sullivan, of Dublin, for printing in his paper reports of suppressed branches of the National League, resulted in a conviction. Mr. Sullivan was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, but without labor.

AN immense timber raft, designed for New York, has been launched at Nova Scotia.

TWENTY persons were killed and many injured by an earthquake at Besignano, Italy. The place was almost entirely destroyed, and 4,000 people are rendered homeless. The town of Bogliana has also been badly damaged.

THREE railway employes were killed and two injured by the explosion of a train locomotive's boiler at Stellarton Station, Nova Scotia.

LORD LYONS, late British Ambassador to Paris, and in 1858 British Minister to the United States, is dead in his seventieth year.

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First Premium and Gold Medal at New Orleans Exposition, 1886.

Thousands rode in it at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, 1884-5, at Louisville Exposition, Ky., 1885, and pronounced it the best in the world; also at the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, 1886, and received the highest honors.

This Cart rides as easy as any Buggy, and is positively free from Horse Motion.

Has two cranks to move in unison with the horse's step, and always keeps the body in a horizontal line.

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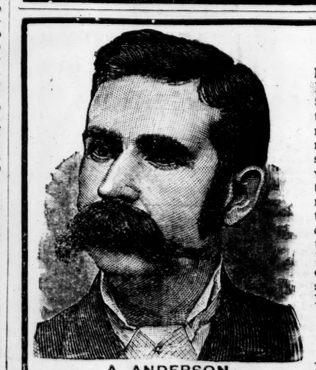

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Every word we say we can stand by.

DEAR SIR: Do you want to see the latest WONDER of '87. ANSWER TODAY. A $35 Single Harness reduced to $25. The finest Harness MADE for the money. Handsome nickel or imitation rubber gold finish mountings. HAND made from oak stock, unsurpassed for style and durability. If you will allow us we will send you a sample for your inspection to show you what progress we have made by making a SPECIALTY and getting out over 800 setts each month. You can keep the sample at only $20, $5 less than price here or return at OUR EXPENSE. Can we make a more liberal offer? We shall expect to hear from you at once saying YES send on your Harness. Folded or single strap style.

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Collar and Hames, $2 Extra. No Breast Collar

Double Style for two horses, Price, 35.00.

BUFFALO BILL ABROAD!

A Little Love Affair—What the Cowboys Think of It.

The success of "our own" Buffalo Bill—W. F. Cody—in England is very gratifying to his thousands of admirers on this side.

There was more truth than many imagined in his reply to the inquiry:

"What are you doing in England?"

"Chiefly playing poker with Duchesses."

The English nobility quickly "cottoned to" Buffalo Bill, because they recognized that he belonged to a higher order than their own—Nature's nobility. Despite his wild life he early managed to acquire an education and the polish which makes him easy even in royal society.

His polish is the bitter fruit, it is said, of a young love experience. When a young man on the plains, wild, woolly and unkempt in appearance and character, he fell in love with a dashing little school teacher. Full of pluck and faith in himself, he proposed to her. She laughed at him and he—collapsed.

After a time he braced up, bought some books, and began to study.

His defeat proved his victory. The girl was his mascot, and his successes are due to her.

Magnificent specimens of manhood though they be "Bill's boys" are not perfection. Under date: "Buffalo Bill's Wild West Co., London, Sept. 19, 1887," D. W. Shoemaker of the Cowboy Band, writes: "Some weeks ago I was suffering from great disorder of the liver and kidneys and general prostration. I was forced to quit work and take my bed. I called in a physician, who only afforded temporary relief. A friend induced me to take Warner's safe cure, which afforded almost instant relief, and after taking three bottles, I find myself in as good health as at any time in my life."

Two other members of the Wild West show, Mawe Beardsley, pony express rider, and Jim Mitchell, a cowboy, add to this statement of Shoemaker's, that in their long experience on the plains, from change of water, climate and mode of life, and severe riding, they became subject to liver and kidney diseases, and they have found a sure remedy for these troubles in Warner's safe cure. Mawe Beardsley says: "I constantly recommend it to my friends."

Buffalo Bill has pluck and courage and hard sense, and not only controls all the wild elements that make up the Wild West show, but controls himself.

His experience as a scout makes him wary, discreet and shrewd. He quickly learns the best way to secure results, and, like a true man, has no prejudice against anything that proves its merits.

Buffalo Bill is so popular in England he may come home a "Sir William." But if not he will probably enjoy himself quite as well, having secured a fortune ample enough for all his wants, title or no title.

LATER NEWS.

THERE is danger of a coal famine all over Minnesota, and coal is $10 a ton, with prospect of a large advance when the blizzards come.

A FIRE at Portsmouth, Ohio, destroyed the Buckeye Flouring Mills. M. W. Anderson the owner, and a fireman were killed and three other firemen dangerously injured.

THE skeleton of a man eight feet four inches high has been unearthed at Nogales, Arizona. It is thought the skeleton was one of the prehistoric men whose monuments of industry still adorn the Territory's plains and valleys.

THREE colored men were hanged near Rives, Tenn., by a crowd of citizens for assaulting a ten-year-old girl.

THE Wool Growers and Wool Dealers of the United States, in annual session at Washington, passed resolutions of remonstrance against the President's Message, because, they claim, it was an attack upon their industry.

A GENERAL Christian conference, under the auspices and direction of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, of which William E. Dodge, of New York, is President, has just been held at Washington. Many prominent clergymen and laymen from all of the Evangelical denominations in this country were present.

M. CARNOT has been installed as President of France in the Elysée Palace, and M. Goblet has formed a new Cabinet.

GOLD in large quantities has been discovered in Wales.

JAMES G. BLAINE, in an interview at Paris with a New York *Tribune* representative, made a long argument against President Cleveland's Message recommendations respecting free trade and the surplus. Mr. Blaine thinks the tax on tobacco should be repealed at once; that on whisky should be retained and the surplus used to fortify our seacoast.

JOHN MOST, the New York Anarchist leader, found guilty of using language designed to break the peace at a recent meeting, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment; but a stay of proceedings has been granted pending an appeal to a higher Court.

GRAND MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY has suspended two Chicago Knights of Labor Assemblies for insubordination.

THE Governor of Ohio sent State troops to Fairview to suppress threatened trouble among iron ore handlers.

A GANG of ten train robbers has been captured in Texas.

IT is now declared that the Crown Prince of Germany's throat trouble is not hopeless; he may entirely recover.

AN attempt was made at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to blow up one of the principal forts. Serious damage was done. Great excitement prevailed among the soldiers.

EDWARD HARRINGTON, Home Rule member of the British Parliament, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for publishing in his paper reports of National League meetings.

ENGLISH trade circles are considerably excited over President Cleveland's message.

ABOUT 15,000 cigarmakers are on strike in Havana, Cuba.

The Leading Features

of the YOUTH'S COMPANION Announcement for 1888 just published are its six Illustrated Serial Stories, by Trowbridge, Stephens, and others, its two hundred Short Stories and Tales of Adventure, its articles by eminent writers, including the Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, Gen. Tyndall, Hon. Lord Wolseley, Louisa M. Alcott, Gen. George Crook, and one hundred other popular authors. The COMPANION has two Million Readers a week. Every family should take it. By sending your subscription now, with $1.75, you will receive it free to Jan. 1, 1888, and a full year's subscription from that date.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro.

A PROMINENT MERCHANT WRITES.

I Was Bound to Keep Trying as Long as Life Lasted.

WORTHVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1887.

Dr. Kilmer, Dear Sir—I wrote you some time ago about my case, without the least faith that you could do anything for me, as I had six different physicians and got no relief, and was repeatedly told that I could not be cured, but I was bound to keep trying as long as life lasted. I was urged by my wife to write you about my case, as I did in the spring. You wrote me to try your Swamp-Root Kidney, Liver and Bladder cure. I used it as directed and the result was, before I had taken the third bottle I was entirely cured, and have been gaining ever since. My case was a Hemorrhage of the Bladder, which had been draining my life for two years, and I can say to-day that I can eat, sleep and work better than I have before in twenty years. I say God bless you, and may the afflicted do as I have done. Use Swamp-Root and be healed.

Yours truly,

GEO. D. MACOMBER.

Don't neglect early symptoms. At druggists $1.00 per bottle, 6 bottles $5.00, or by express. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

A BLOOD-RED owl was caught in the woods near Jacksonville, Ill., the other day. It is the only one of the kind ever seen in the State.

"The play's the thing,
Wherein I'll reach the conscience of the king."
And equally true is it that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" (the original Little Liver Pills) are the most effectual means that can be used to reach the seat of disease, cleansing the bowels and system, and assisting nature in her recuperative work. By druggists.

IN Michigan two bucks that had their horns locked so that they could not get apart were killed by hunters recently.

Any Small Boy, with a Stick,

can kill a tiger, if the tiger happens to be found when only a little cub. So consumption, that deadliest and most fearful of diseases, in this country, can assuredly be conquered and destroyed if Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" be employed early.

A CALIFORNIA tramp set fire to a lot of railroad ties in order that he might be sent to State prison and learn a trade.

The "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce cures "female weakness" and kindred affections. By druggists.

ACCORDING to President Willis, more than 50 per cent. of the graduates of Michigan College have become farmers.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

"Taylor's Hospital Cure" is a positive, pleasant and painless remedy for Catarrh. Sent on ten day's trial. If it does not meet the requirements the money will be returned. Adress, City Hall Pharmacy, 304 B'way, New York. Free pamphlet.

We Submit Facts

In regard to Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for rheumatism, and ask you if you are afflicted with this disease to try the medicine which has so greatly benefited others. Hundreds of people who suffered the tortures of rheumatism even in its severest forms, have been perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. It corrects the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and gives strength and vigor to every part of the body. Send for book containing statements of cures.

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100 Doses One Dollar

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IT WILL CURE THE MOST AGGRAVATED CASES.

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IT WILL RELIEVE CONSTIPATION.

For Summer Complaints and Chronic Diarrhœa, which are the direct results of imperfect digestion, DIGESTYLIN is the only remedy required.

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